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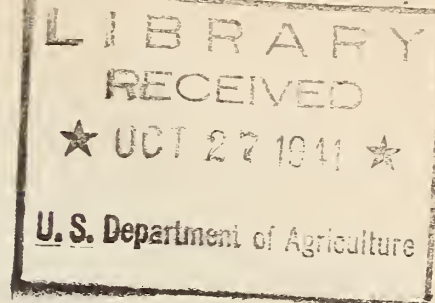
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Agricultural Marketing Service  
Washington, D. C.



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METHOD FOR SAMPLING SACKED MILLED RICE AND  
BROWN RICE FOR INSPECTION PURPOSES

In the official inspection and grading of a "lot" of sacked milled rice or brown rice the obtaining of a representative sample is essential to the determination of the true grade or of the true class, quality, and condition of the rice. To the end that a sample may be representative of the lot of sacked milled rice or brown rice from which it is drawn, the following method of sampling is prescribed for use by authorized samplers, and by inspectors who are licensed by the United States Department of Agriculture to officially inspect, grade, and certificate milled rice and brown rice under the official United States standards:

The size of the entire sample that is drawn from the lot shall be not less than approximately 1 quart in size. If the time to elapse between the drawing of the sample and the determination of the grade or of the class, quality, and condition of the rice would permit a change in the condition of the sample (such as either loss or absorption of moisture) as to affect the grade or the class, quality, and condition of the rice an additional representative sample of not less than 1-1/8 pints in size shall be drawn separately and placed in a moisture-proof container.

Each sample shall be drawn with an approved type of sack probe from at least 10 percent of the individual sacks, selected at random in the lot, and from as many more as may be necessary in the opinion of the inspector, to obtain an average and representative sample of the lot.

The sample from a lot of sacked milled rice or brown rice shall be obtained by probing the sacks in the top and bottom ends alternately and in the sides midway from the ends. The entire sample of the lot shall not be obtained by probing either the ends or the sides of the sacks exclusively. The sacks shall be probed in such manner that approximately the same quantity of rice will be obtained from each sack.

In case a lot of sacked rice is stacked in such manner that a representative sample cannot be obtained, no official inspection may be made of the rice until the applicant for inspection makes representative portions of the entire lot accessible for proper sampling.



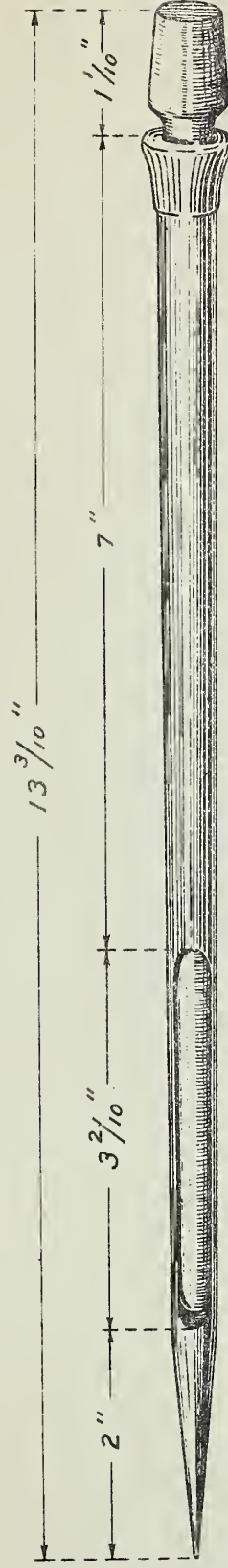
The samples that are drawn from the individual sacks shall be observed and compared with each other at the time of sampling by the inspector or sampler to determine whether or not the rice in the lot being sampled is uniform in quality and condition. In case it appears that a material portion of the lot of rice is in any way distinctly inferior to the remainder of the lot, a separate sample shall be drawn from each of the portions. The quantity of rice in each of the separate portions shall be ascertained or estimated and each portion shall be inspected and graded as a separate lot.

A complete and detailed identification of any lot of rice that is sampled shall be obtained and recorded on the sample record. The identification shall include the name of the warehouse, dock, car, barge, ship, or other place where the rice is located at the time of sampling, and also the name of the shipping or the receiving point, as the case may be. The identification marks and the printed statements that appear on the sacks shall also be shown on the sample record. Separate lots of rice often have identical marks on the sacks except as to some minor detail, and care must therefore be taken to observe and record all of the markings that appear on the sacks.





# SACK PROBE FOR SAMPLING MILLED RICE



*Probe with Core inserted*



*Probe with Core removed*



*Wooden Core*

Probe that is recommended for use in obtaining a representative sample of a lot of sacked milled rice or brown rice. The wooden core of the probe need not be used in probing the sacks when the rice in the different sacks is dry and in sound condition, but its use is recommended for examining any rice that is out of condition or which has a high moisture content. Spoilage in rice usually occurs first in the centers of the sacks. To obtain a sample from the center of the sack, the trier with the core in it is inserted full length into the sack, the core is then removed, and the trier is then allowed to fill with rice.

